

THE EMPRESS EXPRESS

VOLUME XXIII. No. 9

EMPRESS. ALTA. THURSDAY, July 25th, 1935

Price: \$2.00 Per Year.

United Church

Services for Sunday, July 28

Sunday School, 10.15 a.m.
Church Service, 11.30 a.m.
Subject, "Victory won in adversity."

Wainfleet 2.00 p.m.
Mayfield, 4.00 p.m.

A. T. Bell, Pastor

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to thank all those who so kindly helped in any way in our recent bereavement, most especially Dr. McNeill—Mrs. S. N. Read and family.

The Timid Speculator

The Northwestern Miller—It will be an interesting test of the new grain legislation for Canada to watch the course of prices when the weight of the new crop deliveries begins to make itself felt in the Winnipeg wheat market. Much of the controversy lately so common in evidence has centred around the question as to whether or not there will be sufficient buying power in the market to take care of the hedges when elevator companies are receiving their heavy fall deliveries of grain. Formerly, (according to the accepted view), speculators provided the cushion upon which prices rested during the big delivery periods. During the last two or three years the presence of the government in the market frightened the speculator out, hence the fact that now Ottawa owns all the wheat hedges. One of

Social Credit League Names Candidates

Dave Lush is Candidate for the Empress Constituency

Announcement was made on Monday, from Social Credit headquarters of candidates selected to contest the 93 Alberta seats. Candidates chosen are from every walk of life. Candidates for Empress and nearby constituencies are:

Acadia: N. James, farmer, Youngstown.
Cypress: A. Flamme, farmer, Bow Island.
Empress: David Lush, agent, Empress.
Medicine Hat: J. L. Robinson, chieftain, Medicine Hat.

Low Precipitation

In Argentina

During April, May and June one-third of Argentina's wheat area received only half an inch of rain and another third received 14 inches of rain. Grain in the main wheat belt is poor. Abundant rains before the end of July would help the situation immensely and there would be much late wheat sowing. The Argentine harvest is in December.

The problems to be settled by the new board will be that of getting this function of the market in operation again. Speculators are notoriously timid and will have to have solid assurance that the play of supply and demand will be allowed to go on without interference if they are allowed to resume their former place in the general scheme of things.

Mr. Laurence Readel

The death of Mr. Laurence Readel occurred on Monday evening at 9 o'clock. Mr. Readel passed on at the grand old age of 88 years, he was within one month and one day of 89 years. The funeral service was held in the United Church on Wednesday at 2 p.m. Selected hymns were sung by the choir and a very sympathetic and hopeful message was delivered by the Rev. A. T. Bell to the bereaved members of the family of whom were present: Mrs. S. Readel; Emerson McCune; Mr. and Mrs. B. D. McCune and family; Mrs. Owen Stewart; Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Leach; Mrs. Tiers and family. There was a number of floral tributes. Interment was made in the Empress cemetery.

Laurence Readel was born at Phillipsburg, Baden, Germany, August 23, 1846; emigrated to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1852. He drove a team in the American Civil War. In 1898 he married Lavina Bacon, six children were born of this marriage of whom five are still living. His first wife died in 1880. In 1892 he married Mrs. Sarah McCune. With their family, they came to Gull Lake, Canada, in October, 1911, and in June, 1914, they moved to Empress, Mr. Readel taking up a homestead on the Chesterfield Flats. Of this marriage he and two children, they are Mrs. Paul Edwards, of Eugene, Ore., and Mrs. Owen Stewart, of Rocky Mountain House. There are also four step-children. Mr. Readel was among the early subscribers to the "Empress Express," subscribing in 1913.

Wrote for Election Issued

Edmonton, July 22.—Wrote for the Alberta election on Thursday, Aug. 22, were issued by John D. Hunt, K.C., chief electoral officer, Monday, on the instructions of the government, thus setting the machine for the election officially in motion.

Jumbo Hailstones

Here is part of a story of a party of autoists who got caught in a hailstorm near Balzac, about sixteen miles north of Calgary, taken from the Mail, Drumheller:

The party had left the gravel and were traversing a newly graded stretch of road which and great clumps of earth piled in the centre; chains were in use but one snapped and was lost in the gumbo. Eventually the travellers decided to take refuge at a farm house, where they watched the pitiful sight of a family standing at the door watching their season's work being flattened to the ground. As Mr. Braithwaite opened the sedan door to allow Mrs. Newman to alight, a large hailstone struck him on one side of the face, and as he instinctively ducked, another with sharp edges struck him on the other side of the face and caused a laceration. Mr. Hilton received a nasty bump on his head.

"They all state that this storm was absolutely the worst they had ever seen."

The hailstones were as big as the proverbial hen's eggs, but a few came down that were just chunks of ice. The steel top of the car averted damage to those inside.

One Feather

"I shall have to put you fellows in the same room," said the host.

"That's all right," the guests replied.

"Well, I think," said the host, "you'll have a comfortable night. It's a feather bed."

At 3 o'clock in the morning one of the guests awoke his companion.

"Change places with me, Dick," he groaned, "it's my turn to lie on the feather!"

Nick Holton, Burns' traveller reports that from Stinchmore to Bessano, practically the whole of this territory had crops flattened out by recent hail storms.

Fish and Game in Abundance

Canadian lakes and rivers are renowned for the variety and abundance of their fish. Brook and lake trout are numerous, the latter often weighing from thirty pounds while other species of fish are plentiful. Eastern Canada is well provided with waterways, well suited to travel by canoe. Canal systems, rivers, large and small, rapids, falls, lakes, stillwaters and all the requirements for a complete canoe trip, await the devotee of the paddle. Whether it be a cruise through a well settled region, or an adventurous journey through the wilderness, the canoeist will find an almost unlimited number of lakes and streams.

The waterways of western Canada, in days gone by, assisted materially in unveiling the mystery of the great country between Lake Superior and the Pacific Ocean. Radiating from Lake Winnipeg, are routes of remote interior. Nestling among the mountains of the coast are many beautiful lakes, also streams that wind through the heart of the land for the angler and hunter may be found.

Free Information

The National Development Bureau of the Department of the Interior at Ottawa, has prepared a series of booklets entitled "Canoe Trips" copies of which may be had by mail, free of charge. The series covers the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, Ontario and Western Canada. Further detailed information is available to those who require specific data on any particular trip.

A. F. and A. M. Picnic

Under the auspices of Victoria Lodge, A. F. and A. M. of Albus, a basket picnic was held at the river on Wednesday afternoon. An excessively hot and windy day had a marked effect on the attendance, which was not as large as expected. However, the day was passed very enjoyably, practically the whole of those present enjoying a dip in the river.

Health From The Garden

The average garden supplies vegetables in abundance, perfectly fresh through the summer months, and also many which are easily stored either raw or canned for winter use. Comparatively few persons eat sufficient vegetables. Minerals such as iron, calcium, phosphorus, iodine, sulphur which neutralize the acid condition of the blood, are found in proper combination as nature provides them in vegetables. Spinach, chard, lettuce, celery, tomatoes, carrots, cabbage, string beans, beets, parsnips, potatoes, radishes, onions, cucumbers, asparagus, turnips, peas and cauliflower all have varying amounts of available mineral matter. Leaf and stem vegetables are richer in calcium. Green vegetables are richer in calcium. Green vegetables are best sources of iron.

Vitamins, essential to health, are necessary for growth and protection from disease. Different vitamins are found in various foods. Vegetables are usually served raw, such as lettuce, cabbage and tomatoes are valuable sources while smaller amounts are present in all others.

Starch and sugar are found in potatoes, parsnips, beets, carrots, corn, peas and beans, and supply fuel for body heat and energy. Legumes (ripe peas, beans and lentils) contain nitrogen and are used for tissue building. Another important function of vegetables is to supply fibrous material which is not digested, thus providing bulk or roughage and aiding elimination.

Points to be considered in cooking vegetables are preservation of colour, flavour and nutrients. Most vegetables are best cooked in the smallest amount of water which can be used without burning the vegetables or they may be steamed. Have the water boiling when vegetable is put in the pot. Keep it boiling, not simmering, and keep closely covered. Salt added during cooking preserves colour.

St. Mary's Anglican Church

Sunday, July 28: Censiversary: Holy Communion, 11.00 a.m.

Acadia Val.: Evensong, 2.00 p.m.

Aussie: Evensong, 4.30 p.m. Empress: Evensong, 7.30 p.m.

Rev. J. S. Parke, Vicar.

Ages of 105 Years

Seen as Normal Span

Chicago, July 19.—By cultivation of proper mental attitude, the life expectancy may increase to 105 years, the Journal of the American Medical Association said yesterday. The average life of an animal is five times the number of years required for full skeletal development, the Journal said, and since 21 years is required for that growth in man, 105 years might be set as the approximate normal human lifespan. The Journal recommended cultivation of the qualities of quietness, contentment and optimism.

An Income

"To secure the blessings of liberty to the masses of the American people, they must be guaranteed an actual continuing opportunity to earn a living."—Donald R. Richberg.

Mrs. A. J. Stoudt and Mrs. A. J. Kork, returned from a vacation trip to the Great Lakes, Wednesday. Misfortune marked the trip: Mrs. Stoudt fractured her arm in a fall, Mr. Kork also sustained injury to his back in a fall and he is staying with his daughter, Mrs. Weir, at Creston.

Raised to Sub-Station

The Illustration Farm at J. Barnes' has been raised to the status of a Sub Station under the supervision of the Leithbridge Experimental Farm, and more extensive experiments will be conducted along the lines of strip-farming.

Baking without the addition of water is a good method in some cases but is not practical for many vegetables. To prevent stringy fibres as those of the cabbage family or onions, use a large amount of water in a covered vessel and boil for one or two hours. Variety in serving vegetables from day to day adds interest to the appetite.

Summer Vacations

Get the full enjoyment of the season by using our sun-burn lotions and other toilet and cosmetic necessities. We are pleased to give you every help and advice. Take your Kodak. Photographic Supplies, Developing. Let us know your wants. We are at your service.

EMPRESS DRUG CO., Ltd.

We are agents for leading medicines. Cut Flowers ordered on shortest possible notice.

Canoe Trips in Canada

Lakes and Rivers Provide Numerous Attractions

Opportunities for an Enjoyable Vacation Almost Unlimited



Kind of trip to be made, whether one requires much effort and experience, or one quite free from hardships and portages, the canoeist has only to select his route.

Easy of Access Although railways and the automobile have provided means of rapid transport, there are countless places in the quiet of the forest, east of each of either. It is such places, approachable only by canoe, that invite the adventurer to participate in the wonders of nature. The wilderness and the development of good roads have however made the majority of canoe routes in Canada easily accessible, and one need not travel far from the majority of Canadian cities before reaching the embarkment point of an enjoyable trip.

Forest Beauty In certain parts one may follow the streams for a long summer outing and never see a village or dwelling, yet civilization lies so close that return is easily possible. Waterfalls, rapids large and small, lakes of singular beauty hidden deep in the forest, and islands covered with pine and spruce trees are among the interesting features encountered en route. In some places one may travel hundreds of miles without meeting obstacles of any kind.

There is a remarkable contrast between the conventionality of modern life and the full naturalness of life in the great forest, where one may relax, and the beauty of nature surrounds. A strange appeal of imagination comes to one while following the routes of the historic explorers and conquistadors.

and the constant change of beautiful scenery.

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Visiting Cards, Business Cards
Letterheads, Statements, Envelopes, Posters, Auction Sale Posters and Commercial Printing.

Give your next order to the local printers.

THE EMPRESS EXPRESS

HOW TO MAKE ICED TEA

Infuse six heaping teaspoons of Salsol Black Tea in a pint of fresh boiling water. After six minutes strain liquid into two-quart container. While hot, add 1½ cups of granulated sugar and the juice of 5 lemons. Stir well until sugar is dissolved. Fill container with cold water. Do not allow to cool before adding the cold water. Otherwise liquid will become cloudy. Serve with chopped ice.

"HOW TO MAKE ICED TEA"

Protect Wild Life

This is an age of organization. Men and women, boys and girls, have themselves together in clubs, associations, unions, large or small, some single isolated groups, others as branches of a Provincial, Dominion, or International body. There are clubs to promote almost every conceivable thing, or object, in which mankind can possibly be interested. Their number is legion, and new organizations spring into existence almost every week.

Many organizations have been in existence for a long time, have large memberships, and very definite objects to serve. They have long occupied a useful and honorable place in our democracy, command the respect of all, and have made worthwhile contributions to society as a whole. Members of such bodies are handed together, as a rule, in support of some great principle to which they are jointly interested.

There are other organizations which come into being under the stress of temporarily prevailing conditions, and when those conditions change and pass away, these organizations pass out of existence, some having exerted a beneficial influence in the direction of reform or progress; others leaving little but a trail of disillusionment and loss behind them.

It would be impossible to even list, let alone classify, the organizations now in existence making appeal for the support of the public, and it is not the intention of this article to make any such attempt. Rather at this time it is proposed to direct attention to one particular organization, to which no great publicity has been given in past years, but which has been engaged in quietly, but none the less effectively, promoting a cause in which the people of Canada ought to take a very keen and active interest. On former occasions the attention of readers of this column has been drawn to other worthwhile organizations, consequently in now singling out one specific organization for a word of commendation we are making no new departure.

The organization now referred to—possibly we should refer to it in the plural and say organizations—are the Fish and Game clubs or leagues of the various provinces. These organizations are province-wide, not confined to sportmen alone, but wide open to the naturalist and all lovers of wild life, whether they hunt with a gun or a camera or the notebook of the scientist, for, in the fish and game organizations, the hunter and the naturalist are united.

The objects of these organizations are to promote wild life research; by an educational campaign to instill into the minds of people the cardinal rules and laws of nature and the necessity of giving to nature the assistance of the human element; to secure the wisdom and necessity of conserving surface water supplies brought close home to them. Equally so, is the wisdom and necessity of protecting trees from wholesale destruction in order that one of the main sources of surface water supplies should not likewise be destroyed.

From this abbreviated outline of objects it will be seen that, in promoting them, these organizations are likewise promoting the welfare of all, irrespective of whether they are directly interested in the preservation of wild bird and animal life or not. For example, agriculturists and livestock men, in recent years, have seen the wisdom and necessity of conserving surface water supplies brought close home to them. Equally so, is the wisdom and necessity of protecting trees from wholesale destruction in order that one of the main sources of surface water supplies should not likewise be destroyed.

As a people we have devoted far too little thought and study to the many forces and factors nicely balanced by nature to make this world a habitable, productive and beautiful land, and we have proceeded in our ignorance to do many things which have worked to our own injury with dire results and at a tremendous cost and enormous loss to ourselves and our country. We must work with nature with knowledge and understanding, not in direct opposition to nature, if we are to survive and prosper.

Apart, therefore from the attractiveness which an abundance and great variety of wild animal, bird and fish life gives to any country, the natural conditions which make such wild life possible are likewise the conditions which give beauty to a country and provide what may be regarded as the basic foundation upon which the productivity of the land rests, for without water and natural shelter the land would become a desert.

For these reasons, among others, Canada should support organizations like the Fish and Game Clubs, if not by enrolling as active members therein, at least by extending their sympathy, support, and co-operation in achieving the objects for which such organizations exist. In a word, every Canadian should be a protector of Canada's wild life, and alert and ready to assist in maintaining those natural conditions which alone make wild life possible.

Must Import Grain

Manchuria Will Require Extra Supplies To Feed Populace

For the first time in many years, Manchuria will, this year, have to import grain in order to keep its 20,000,000 people fed.

Because of lack of rain, it is feared that this year's crops of millet and other grains will be a failure, except in favored districts, and already the government of Manchuria has made arrangements to import 50,000 tons of rice from Saigon, Hongkong and Bangkok. Additional large purchases are contemplated.

The people of Manchuria are not rice eaters, like the Chinese farther south. They subsist normally upon moult millet and kaoliang, a species of maize.

Shorter Men For Army

British Regulations Fix Minimum Height For Infantry At Five Feet, Two Inches

The British army is to be shorter. Recruiting regulations issued recently fix the minimum height for infantry at five feet two inches. This is the first time in the history of the Cavalry of the line, tank corps, Royal Engineers, army ordnance corps may all accept recruits one inch below the minimum previously stipulated, provided they are otherwise fit.

The war office is determined, in view of the dearth of recruits, to bring the army up to full establishment.

The larger a bird happens to be the longer its life span.

Latest Method Detects

Fingerprints On Cloth

Will Preserve Them Indefinitely After They Are Found

A new technique capable of developing fingerprints left on cloth—much as a snapshot negative is developed—has been added to the New York police department's bag of tricks.

The method, an indirect product of a Washington case, includes an important accomplishment of preserving the original prints after they are found. Chemical baths bring out and fix the prints.

Shortly after the Lindbergh baby was kidnapped, Dr. Erasmus M. Hudson, a specialist in body chemistry who makes fingerprints a hobby, was called to Hopewell, N.J., to examine the ladder used in the crime.

Using an iodine gas process, he found 500 prints where police had found none with the old powder-dusting method. Incidentally, none of the prints was identical.

Dr. Hudson was invited to direct the New York police department's crime-fighting research in this field. The successful use of silver nitrate solutions on bleached linen and other cloths of light shade, and calcium sulphide on darker fabrics, followed.

The treatment brings chemical transformation of body salts in the way of fingerprints are made, causing the tiny lines to be apparent to the eye. The prints may be several years old.

The new technique is superior to the currently widespread method of dusting suspected surfaces with colored powder, it was said, because the powder-dusting is effective only when the wax is fresh.

Strange Inventions

Weird Array Of Gadgets At Chicago Congress

Termed by their own president as "nuts," the gadgeteers of the 14th annual national invention congress brought to Chicago a strange array of thimble-sized, bionic devices and doodads.

Among things which attracted spectators who viewed the exhibits of 700 inventors and 3,500 manufacturers and distributors were: a "bionic" pneumatic ladder, and a hen's nest which separates layers from larvae.

If bionic lays an egg she automatically releases a latch which allows her to stroll into the yard where the layers frolic. No eggs?

The only door open to bionic is the one which permits her to enter another yard which big, but men come to gather chickens for market.

"Many inventors are nuts, as I am," said Albert G. Burns, of Oakland, Cal., president of the congress. "But don't forget it's the nuts who generate ideas which develop into inventions."

In the home life sector also was a "bionic basket" which, at the turn of an electric switch, provides remote control rocking for baby.

Grading Garnet Wheat

To Indemnify Grain Elevators For Loss Sustained

An appropriation of \$1,500,000 appeared in supplementary estimates tabled in the House of Commons, to indemnify grain elevators which suffer loss through the separate grading of Garnet wheat. The change in grading is to come into force on August 1, 1935, and the regulation was effected in an amendment to the Canada Grain Act passed last year.

Supplementary estimates amounting to \$10,362,978 were introduced by Finance Minister E. N. Rhodes. Outside of additional appropriations for public health, the department securing the largest votes is national defence, for which more than \$3,000,000 is asked.

Battles With Reptile

Noted Traveler Secures Fine Specimen Of King Cobra

Lawrence T. Griswold, noted anthropologist who has headed a number of expeditions for the Smithsonian Institution and National Zoological Park of Washington, D.C., arrived at Victoria recently with a fine specimen of the king cobra, which, he said, nearly took his life.

One night in the Philippine Islands Griswold awakened suddenly to find the giant cobra ready to strike. It was two inches below the minimum previously diverted its attention by throwing a blanket and then with other members of the party killed it. The reptile measured better than 10 feet in length.

Cummings museum, London, contains an elaborate display of witches' remedies collected from Londoners in the last few years. 2105

Airport Now Obsolete

Thousands of Dollars Being Spent On Alterations At Croydon

Improvements and extensions costing thousands of dollars are being made to Croydon Aerodrome to cope with the growth in air traffic.

When Croydon was equipped as a main airport at a cost of \$1,500,000 in 1925, it was considered adequate for all London's air services for many years to come.

Since then passenger and goods traffic has increased by over 600 per cent, and air lines radiate to all parts of Europe, the Empire and South America.

In seven years the airport has become too small for its job, although nearly all the home airlines have been transferred to Heston and Boxmoor airports.

The lay-out of the buildings is to be altered and extended to speed up the examination of baggage and passports. Passengers who have flown from Paris in one and a half hours are sometimes held up for 20 minutes for this inspection.

When the alterations are completed in two months passenger will be inspected while baggage is unloaded from the airlines.

Methods of simplifying the loading and unloading of baggage to and from motor coaches will be used.

An Interesting Exhibit

Development Of Transportation Shown In Many Working Models

From a chariot of ancient Rome, the development, up to the present day, of transportation on land, on sea and in the air, was depicted in a transportation exposition at Saint John, N.B.

Hundreds of working models showed the growth of all means of transportation from the earliest times up to the vasty improved and more beautiful machines of to-day.

A feature of the indoor exhibit was a nature display at Saint John river and part of the harbor with tiny ships anchored within, and a group of 74 pictures of sailing vessels famous in the early days of Saint John.

At Union station the latest steam-locomotives were on exhibition in the development of the railway, and at Saint John airport a fleet of Canada's speediest and most up-to-date aeroplanes was shown.

South Pole Tourist Trade

May Be Winter Sports Playground For Australians In Future

The South Pole, or rather the great ice barrier 700 miles this side of it, is envisioned as the winter sports playground of Australians of the future.

The pole is about 3,100 miles from Melbourne and the largest of the miles. The imaginative with an eye on the development of safe long-range air travel, see the tourist of the coming day indulging in snow sports under the shadow of the active volcanoes of Erebus and Terror hunting seal, catching penguins, and making short morning sled trips "into the blue."

Sir Douglas Mawson, Australian polar explorer, especially has been sketching prospects for development of the Antarctic, including possibilities of initiating a seal fur trade, earning of penguin eggs and the opening of a winter sports ground.

Glider Picked Up Wireless

Wireless messages were received in a glider over Dunstable in England, Mr. G. E. Collins, who holds the British distance gliding record, made the experiment, and he said afterwards that it was highly satisfactory.

"Solomon," said Mr. Isaacs to his son, "I have decided to leave your father's home and go to live in the Solomon Islands."

Solomon looked up pleasantly. "Fadder," he said, "vy must I burn."

2106

BACKACHE

IF you have backache, dizzy spells, headaches, do not neglect your kidneys. Take Gin Pills for prompt relief at the first sign of these symptoms. You will feel better, look better, be better, if your kidneys are functioning properly. 2106

GIN PILLS
FOR THE KIDNEYS

Wants Automobile

Moose Smashes Damages And Owner Wants Ontario Government To Pay

Last fall a bull moose ran into his automobile and went off with the radiator shell and a headlight ring, and now Arney Gravelle, of Nashington, wants the Ontario government to pay for it. He has made formal claim to the department of game and fisheries.

Gravelle said he and a companion were driving a car filled with blankets into a new lumber camp in the Glendale Crown game reserve, north of Saint John, N.B.

A turn in the road brought them face to face with the bull moose. As the car went forward the moose attacked. The first smash sent the license plate into the bush. The second swipe took off the radiator shell and half a fender. Gravelle and his companion were frantic as they tried to hold their seats in the car.

Will Is Read Yearly

Has Claimed Public Attention Since Probation In 1978

There are doubtless older testaments in the vaults of the Registrar's Office, London, but none which so periodically claim public attention as that of Henry Colver, probated in 1978, who must be read at West Church of St. Magnus the Martyr, Lower Thames Street, whenever a descendant of one of the original beneficiaries wishes to dispose of the property inherited. In the very nature of things the petitions for reading will be made at one reading a year takes place, and at every reading, according to the terms of the will, the executors, the Worshipful Company of Coopers, and the Master and Wardens must put in an attendance.

Aerial Photography

New Camera To Take Panoramic Views From The Air

An invention which may revolutionize aerial photography has been perfected by an optical firm in Germany. It is an automatic camera (by which the term White House has been previously known) and that the inventor's home should bear a more distinctive name.

The new camera, designed to take panoramic views from the air, is equipped with eight lenses whose combined range embraces the entire terrain at all points of the compass.

At an altitude of 15,000 feet it is possible to photograph an area of 220 square miles, the manufacturers claimed.

Named By Roosevelt

It was President Roosevelt who first designated it as the White House on his official stationery. T. H. pointed out that, nearly every State had an executive mansion (by which the term White House has been previously known) and that the President's home should bear a more distinctive name.

Used For Centuries

The Mohammedan lunar year of 354 days is a creation which corresponds to nothing in nature, says an Egyptologist, yet this lulling calendar system has been used for 1,313 years—or, as a Mohammedan would count it, 1,354 years.

Work Is Recognized

Two Westerners Honored At Meeting Of Canadian Seed Growers' Association

As recognition of their outstanding work as seed growers, R. D. Kirkham, Saltcoats, Sask., and W. D. Lang, Cawston, B.C., were made honorary life members of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, in convention at Edmonton. Further honor was conferred when the two growers were made "Robertson associates" of the organization, a distinction commemorative of Jas. W. Robertson, former Dominion agricultural commissioner.

Mr. Lang has been active in the association for 19 years and Mr. Kirkham for 20 years, during which time the latter has done important work in the purification of Marquis wheat. Bronze medals will be presented later.

May Take Pets On Train

New Rules For Passengers Using Sleeping Car Drawing Rooms Or Compartments

Animal lovers may take their pets with them, and not leave them at home or crate them when travelling on trains, it was learned.

The Canadian National Railway, the Canadian Pacific and the Pullman Company announced pet rules in sleeping car drawing rooms or compartments might take with them, dogs, cats or small animals, or birds, as long as they were not vicious or objectionable. But they must be in suitable containers.

The privilege does not apply to passengers occupying space in the body of the car, and the pets will not be allowed outside of their masters' rooms.

Had To Think Quickly

A barrister who was sometimes forgetful, having been engaged to plead the cause of an offender, began by saying: "I know the prisoner at the bar, and he bears the character of being a most consummate and impudent criminal."

Here somebody whispered to him that the prisoner was his client, and he was answered: "But what great and good man ever lived who was not calamitated by many of his contemporaries?"

The song sparrow has about 2,500 features.

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Take SASKASAL in turn gives to Nature in simple form—easy and pleasant to take—the cleansing, purifying, revitalizing product of Nature. That is the simple story of SASKASAL, so valuable to you in regaining your lost health and maintaining it in joyous vigor. If you suffer from Constipation, Headache, Rheumatism, Kidney or Liver troubles—take SASKASAL. As all Drug Stores—49c.

A WORLD OF FLAVOR

WRIGLEY'S DOUBLE MINT TOBACCO

ENSURES BREATH SWEETNESS

Stabilization Agency Brings Higher Wheat Prices To Farmers

Ottawa—George A. McVior, officer of the government wheat stabilization agency in the Winnipeg market, stated that stabilization efforts had increased wheat prices to farmers since 1930 well over \$15,000,000. He estimated the price had been increased on an average 15 cents a bushel by government stabilization during those years.

Mr. McVior was giving evidence before the House of Commons committee on the Canada grain board bill. During the forenoon and night sittings of the committee he had been questioned by members of the committee as to operations of John I. McFarland, who had charge of the stabilization.

Canada since 1930 had exported 2,076,000 bushels of wheat. That would mean \$150,000,000, it was figured. In addition the price of wheat sold to domestic mills for flour also carried the higher price.

"I think it is a wild guess" said Hon. Charles Stewart (Lab., Edm.), "I do not mind telling you I do not think you saved the farmer anything of the kind. You only sold 50 per cent of the total sales."

"Yes, but our operations raised the price of all the sales," Mr. McVior took the world price, didn't you?"

"Yes, but we had considerable to do with regulating the world price," Mr. McVior said.

"Lake Superior and still be ahead of the game," interjected E. E. Perle (Con. Qu'Appelle), which caused heated denials from John Vallance (Lab., South Battleford), Mr. Stewart and Hon. J. L. Ralston (Lab., Yarmouth-Sheburne). Mr. Ralston had been the principal questioner of Mr. McVior throughout the sittings.

Witness reiterated that although their books showed they held grain and options to the extent of 225,000,000 bushels, he was confident the supplies of Canadian wheat available were less than 200,000,000 and therefore the surplus would be less by that amount.

"The grain trade is short in the market," he said.

"Do you know it is the grain trade," Mr. Stewart asked.

"Well, no, someone is short," replying to Premier R. B. Bennett, the witness expressed the opinion the futures market under present conditions was injurious to marketing of the wheat crop. On the other hand he saw no reason why the export business could not be done through export houses.

Government guarantees to the banks to cover the market supporting efforts of Mr. McFarland, ranged from a maximum of 75,000,000 bushels of wheat in 1932 up to a maximum of 235,000,000 bushels, the committee was told. Guarantees were revised from time to time on joint recommendations from the bank and Mr. McFarland.

Agiculture Research Needed To Solve Present And Future Problems

Edmonton.—Agricultural research will be needed in Canada to solve its present and future problems, and such research in turn will require all available resources, said Dr. J. M. Swaine, director of research for the Dominion department of agriculture, in an address at the closing session of the technical agriculturists convention here.

Co-ordination in this, as in other departments, is essential to success, Dr. Swaine declared, and through co-operative committees the work of the various governmental and institutional research bodies is now being developed along more practical unified lines.

Dr. Swaine declared that scientific research is to be feared on account of the greater production that its discoveries will make possible. "Improved distribution of products will take care of the increasing production," he said, adding that agricultural research in this country is being directed more particularly toward improvement in quality and reduction of operating costs.

Vegetable Imports Agricultural Products Lead Other Groups For May

Ottawa.—Agricultural and vegetable products showed the greatest increase of imports during May and were valued at \$13,389,000 against \$10,629,000 in the corresponding month of last year. The Dominion bureau of statistics reported, Canada's total imports during May were valued at \$54,548,000, compared with \$52,857,000 in May, 1934. The United States was the largest supplier, with goods to the value of \$28,256,000 against \$20,663,000 last year, with the value of Kingdom next with goods at \$12,355,000 compared with \$12,050,000 in May, 1934.

Paris Deluged By Rain

Downpour Lasted Half An Hour And Disrupted Traffic

Paris.—A deluge said to be the most severe in memory fell on Paris yesterday, deluging the city, flooding cellars, forming veritable lakes in low sections and disrupting traffic.

The downpour, which lasted 30 minutes, sent pedestrians rushing to cover and cleared car terraces.

Versailles was hit by the same downpour. Many trees were uprooted and the famous Rose Gardens were transformed into lakes.

Brain Submarine Warfare

Britain Ready To Discuss Naval Issues With European Powers

London.—Great Britain, with Germany's promise never again to engage in unrestricted submarine warfare in her possession, has made ready to discuss naval issues with France, Italy and Russia.

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Chinese Boy Finds Gold

Caution, China.—Reports of an extraordinary find of white quartz rich in raw gold and of suggests, is exciting the authorities here. The find is attributed to a small Chinese boy employed as a herdsman by a farmer named Tai residing on Tadoum mountain in the Upland district of this province.

WHEN RAMSAY MACDONALD RESIGNED

His photograph shows Mr. Ramsay MacDonald leaving Downing Street for Buckingham Palace when he placed his resignation in the King's hands.

With his 15-year-old son, Malcolm, who has been given a post in the new Balfour cabinet.

Disappearance Of Stockyards Predicted In Transition Period

Move Voted Down

Combined Strength Of House Rejects Social Credit System

Ottawa.—A social credit lashed across the federal politician stage for a few brief minutes but was crushed under the combined voting strength of Liberals and Conservatives in the House of Commons.

Alfred Speakman, United Farmer member for Red Deer, proposed a motion to reorganize the financial system along social credit lines, the Dominion assuming control of public credit, financing public works with printed money and social dividends to all persons at the age of 60 to increase the purchasing power of the nation.

Speaker J. L. Bowman put the motion to the house and it was drowned under a thunderous wave of "no's" from Liberals and Conservatives. Progressives did not muster enough members to force a recorded vote.

Competition From Japan

May Have To Adopt Other Methods To Compete With Cheap Products

Paris.—Possibility of using Japan's own industrial methods to compete with her cheap products was raised at the convention of the International Chamber of Commerce.

Sir Arthur Balfour of Great Britain told the 1400 delegates from 35 countries although Japan's competition may have caused individual business, he was convinced it "has great possibilities for international economic good."

Henry Laurency, dean of the Montreal School of Higher Commercial Studies, is the Canadian delegate.

British and American business leaders laid after the session in informal discussion the only means of meeting Japan's competition was by studying her methods of "rationalization of industry," whereby national co-operation turned a whole industry into a single company instead of dozens.

Walchand Hirachand, Indian business executive, startled the delegates by stating India would be a powerful industrial nation if England stopped "forcing India into agriculture" in order to protect the mother country's industries.

Sir Robert Borden

At Eighty-One He Gives Formula For Long Life

Ottawa.—Eighty-one years old, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden celebrated his birthday here recently. Abundant work, and little worry was the formula given by Canada's "grand old man" for a long life.

Sir Robert was born at Grand Pré, Nova Scotia, on June 26, 1854. "No one can deny that confused and very difficult conditions confront the nation today, but, even at my advanced age, I am still a confirmed optimist; and I do not at all believe that all will be well with our country," Sir Robert said in an interview.

"This is quite consistent with my belief that certain anomalies in our social order ought to be and will be corrected."

Radio For Motorcycles

Vermont, Que.—Radio-equipped police motorcycles capable of receiving messages transmitted from the Montreal police radio station, were put into service here making Vermont the first city in Canada to use the radio system on police motorcycles.

New Brunswick Elections Result In Liberal Victory

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Unfounded Deductions

Some Common Fallacies About Drought Conditions In

The West
The weather men say unfounded deductions are drawn from wind erosion of the soil. It is common to hear that the central plains of the continent are turning into a desert. It is frequently heard said that the climate is changing completely. These would be epochal changes, but they are inferred from false, or inadequate, premises. They are at the moment founded on the dust storms that have come with the higher winds of spring and early summer after a few years of drought. But dust storms are not new in the central plains. More than that, there have been needed through the ages, and more than them is still needed, before a new Sahara can spread itself. The cause that brought about the old Sahara is not found on this continent. The Sahara resulted from the melting of the ice-cap that lay on Europe, and that changed the currents which govern the earth's weather into new paths as they flowed south, thus altering Africa's climate. There are no glaciers on this continent, but meteorology is not understood to have discovered any determined trend to an upheaving climate change being imminent in North America. There cannot be so long as the frozen North remains frozen. That ice may thaw some day—it was not always ice—does not mean that the process of its change must take 5,000 years, and possibly 10,000 years. This removes the subject beyond practical interest.

When attention is turned to what may be regarded as the "weather," as distinctive from the "climate," there are more premises for consideration. A "cause" becomes an "effect," and to explain, and to be capable of intelligent correction. Dr. J. W. Humphreys of the United States weather bureau, has been reverting to this matter. What an unchanged climate is being blamed for may in effect, be partly though not wholly, have been done by man's folly. Grass land that should never have been that, ever-grazed has been laid bare, only to add its pulverized particles to the dust that has blown, as it has always blown, across the continent's central plains. The defect, traceable to man's perversity, has been magnified by the droughts of recent years, as should have been foreseen. And to aggravate its terrors—for continual denudation and erosion produced a state of economic terror in many regions—the replenishing nature of moisture has been withheld. Return these inalienable requirements of Nature and Dr. Humphreys says, talk about the droughts on this continent becomes absurd. It predates the unimaginable. It belittles deals with upheaving changes that will be the cause of only after countless ages have passed. Yet what man has despoiled, man can, and should, restore. It is the willfulness that has devastated through many seasons can not be reversed in a single season. Nature is not cured surgically. The restoration has to be commensurate with the injury done. It calls for the enduring and intelligent persistence of any people—Winthrop Free Press.

Ancient And Exclusive Lodge

Order Of The Garter Founded About 600 Years Ago

Probably the most ancient and exclusive "lodge" in the world met recently at Windsor Castle when the Most Noble Order of the Garter convened for the first time in 22 years, with the Prince of Wales in the chair.

The Order of the Garter was founded about 600 years ago by Edward III, and is limited to 26 members, of whom the King and Prince of Wales are "ex-officio." Membership is by appointment by the King, and is selected from peers who have given distinguished service to the country. Each knight, as he is called, has a stall in St. George's Chapel, inside Windsor Castle, and as long as he lives his banner, or surcoat, and crest hang over the stall. Members wear a very beautiful and ornate regalia, a notable feature of which is the collar of 24 Tudor roses of pure gold weighing over two pounds. The garter itself is of dark blue velvet and is worn below the left knee. Among the several other ornaments are two jeweled figures representing St. George and the Dragon.

What did the members talk about, one wonders, "for the good of the order"?—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

Americans bought less than half as much jewelry in 1933 as in 1919.

CANADIANS TO ATTEND EMPIRE PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE



Above 827 seven prominent Canadians who are expected to be included in Canada's contingent to the gathering in London, England, of the Empire Parliamentary Association. Delegates from every Dominion and colony in the British Empire will be present at the special silver jubilee meeting. Top, left to right: Senator F. B. Macleod, Senator Lorne C. Webster, and Senator A. B. Cope. Below, left to right: Hon. Hugh Guthrie, C. N. Dorion, M.P., Hon. J. D. Chaplin, and Dr. Arthur Beauchamp, K.C., Clerk of the House of Commons.

People Largely To Blame

Demanded Luxuries Which Helped To Bring On Depression

Back in the giddy twenties the Canadian railroads thought it would be a good thing if passengers on their trains were accorded the privilege—for a price—of bathing en route, and some of their cars were equipped with baths. The idea, however, was not popular. Bathing on a train was something the people could take or leave alone, and mostly they didn't patronize the bath-house cars. So, read in a Montreal despatch, eventually the railroads put the cars in storage, changing the experiment to experience. Now they are remodeling them, removing the baths, restoring them to service.

The incident is characteristic of the luxurious days when it seems, as we look back, that the spending of money on things of no real consequence reached grotesque lengths. The railroads gave up palatial hotels, radio cars, telephone cars, and other services that had nothing to do with the basic problem of moving people speedily and safely from one place to another place, but they continued in common with their generation and should not be singled out for blame. As the Brantford Express puts it:

"It was an era of extravagance and expansion in almost every line of business. It was a period of inflation to which for a time there appeared no limit. . . . The extravagance cost the country a lot of money but perhaps the experience is not altogether without profit."

Corporations competing for patronage thought the people demanded extreme luxury, set out to provide it. Everybody assumed cheerfully that "good times" were here to stay. The road would be on up to Slieve. We have come down to earth, individually and collectively, we like to denounce those who led us into extravagance later shown to be unjustified, which is unjust. Actually there existed a sort of mass hysteria, a concerted lavishness, and the blame for both cars and their extravagance rests on all—Ottawa Journal.

Makes A Difference

It is told of Rudolph G. Spieckens that he once registered at a California hotel. When the clerk saw the signature he said: "Mr. Spieckens, you will want the Rose Suite, I am sure."

"Oh, no, I'll take something less expensive."

"But, Mr. Spieckens, your son always occupies the Rose Suite when he stops here."

"My son," replied Mr. Spieckens, "has a rich father. I am not so fortunate."

The Old Iron Horse

World Will Be Much Duller Place Without Them

"Take the old-fashioned steam locomotive and you've got something as near to the human as man yet has been able to create."

It radiates a glow and a warmth of its own. Its clanging of whistle and clang of bell, its snort and puff, its pant and its huff, its throb and its gutter, give it a personality no other man-made mechanism ever has attained. You'll admire these streamlined trains, doubtless they will be commercially profitable, but you'll never love them.

You'll never have the boys gathering at the depot to see old No. 46 come in if all they can see is an aluminum streak snaking across the landscape at 100 miles an hour. This world will be a sadder and duller place if the old iron horse is ever crowded off the rails—Buffalo Times.

An Electric Light House

New Zealand Has Just Completed One For Harbor

New Zealand's first coast light-house to be lighted by electricity has just been completed at the entrance of Wellington Harbor. A strong electric plant has been installed in a reinforced concrete tower standing 40 feet high on Darling Head, 286 feet above sea level. The height gives the beam of light a range of 23 miles out to sea. Should one light fail, an automatic changer will bring a spare lamp into focus and light it.

Rare Penny Stamps

A pair of used penny stamps of the earliest New Zealand issue were sold at Auckland for \$1,000. They belong to a series shipped from London in 1854. Popularly known as "full-faced Queens," they are dull carmine in color, engraved from portrait of Queen Victoria in state robes. There probably are 100 single copies of the stamp in the world. Very few pairs are known to exist.

The King's Bodyguard

Late Inspector Fitch Kept Close To King Edward

Known as "The King's Shadow," ex-Inspector Thomas Fitch of Scotland Yard, whose death at 58 was announced recently, earned his nickname when attached to King Edward as his bodyguard. It was his duty, naturally, to be only a few yards away from His Majesty.

Once, when Fitch was following the king at the usual discreet distance through the streets of Paris, King Edward decided to play a joke on him. He halted a passing motorist—a personal friend—jumped in the car, and drove off.

Several miles they drove, and when they pulled up—there was Inspector Fitch, in a police car, the usual distance behind! The King laughed and said: "I had a bet with you that I could run away from you. I'm afraid I've won. I must congratulate you on your driving."

Many Are Inquiring

Canadians Are Anxious To Join Royal Air Force

More than 2,000 inquiries regarding the colonial and Dominion enlistment plan of the Royal Air Force have been received at Royal Canadian Air Force headquarters, Ottawa, since the R.A.F. expansion was authorized by the British government.

It was not known how many men the Royal Air Force would accept from Canada, and qualifications demanded for the three categories open are very high, R.C.A.F. officials explained.

R.A.F. categories open were short service commissions, for which 1,600 inquiries had been received; permanent commissions and apprenticeships, or positions as airman, for which another 1,000 inquiries were received.

Telephone toll over the new line between Japan and England is \$30 for three minutes.

New Transfusion Method

Large Quantities Of Blood Can Be Given If Needed

A new and revolutionary method of blood transfusion by which relatively enormous quantities of blood can be given in case of need has been developed by two doctors of the Middlesex hospital, London.

The success of the new experiment, which is known as the "continuous drip" method, was revealed by the two doctors in an article in the Lancet, British medical magazine.

A patient dangerously ill with anemia received nearly ten pints of healthy blood through the new method, and recovered.

Hitherto it has been held impossible to give large quantities of blood at one transfusion. The amount injected into a patient's veins is usually only about a pint or a pint and a half.

In the "continuous drip" method now put forward, contributions of blood are collected from a number of suitable donors—as many as ten have been used for a single case—and are mixed before use.

A glass reservoir containing the mixed blood hangs at the head of the patient's bed; oxygen is bubbled through this to keep it fresh.

Blood flows downwards through a long rubber tube into one of the patient's arm veins at the rate of about 40 drops a minute—or a pint in four hours.

The length of the rubber tubing allows the patient to move about blood is collected in bed, and the supply of blood in this way has been continued as long as 51½ hours without harm or discomfort.

At the end of this time the change in condition was so great that it was possible to perform a risky operation with success.

The inventors of the new device have so far performed seventeen large "drop transfusions" and they say the new device has many advantages in which a liberal supply of blood from outside the body will make all the difference between life and death.

Re-Naming The World

Changes Being Made Are Bound To Affect All

The business of re-naming countries and cities of the world is becoming so confusing to many people that one professor of geography is moved to protest against the present chaos.

"Pointing out that students are handed text books, atlases and other reference works which show no agreement regarding foreign names, the professor continues: 'One large commercial atlas shows no old names. Naturally students are bewildered. They may sit at courses offered by several different instructors, among them, and find that they are not the proper form, thus giving rise to further confusion.'"

Aside from the Soviet Union, which has introduced many names, naturally new, the "new" names are mostly not new at all, it is pointed out.

Post-war nationalisms have resulted in a good many of these old-new names. In addition, natives of some countries have begun to request international use of the common names of their countries.

As a remedy, repeated publication in the public press is suggested, to be sought by these organizations regarding their conclusions. All map publishers might also be enlisted to work with them, to the end of establishing common usage of a single form for each political or natural geographic phenomenon of the earth."

Hated Fresh Air

Dr. Arcadius Avellanus, of New York, who would allow nothing but Latin to be spoken in his Chelsea mansion, died at the age of 85 years. He was a leading classical scholar and his books included a translation of Robinson Crusoe into Latin for children. He was a hater of fresh air, declaring that it was hard on the heart, and last year attributed his long life to the fact that he slept with his windows shut.

Russian Children Drive Cars

Children of Russia between the ages of 12 and 14 are to be taught to drive automobiles. Factories in Moscow are to produce special cars for this purpose. They will have a one-cylinder engine of one and one-half horsepower, and will cost the price of 20 miles an hour. The price will be low.

The potato originated along the Pacific coast of South America and was introduced to Europe by Spaniards.

British smokers pay \$285,000,000 into the nation's treasury annually.

Fuel May Be Grown

Possible Agricultural Alcohol Will Take Place Of Gasoline

Canada has never yet produced a large oil field. But it has vast acreage devoted to grain crops which in recent years have not sold at profitable prices. For that reason, this country is tremendously interested in the experiments looking to the substitution of alcohol for petroleum as a source of motor fuel.

The forum of agriculture, industry, and science in Dearborn, Michigan, scientists reported on experiments in the products of motor fuel and the blending of agricultural alcohol with gasoline. There was some conflict in the evidence presented. Some of the scientists felt that agricultural alcohol might become the nation's future motor fuel, in which case possibly 25 million gallons per year would be required. For this the American farmer would receive an additional \$5 billions. The alcohol would be available as motor fuel at 15 cents per gallon.

Other scientists questioned if alcohol blends were as efficient as gasoline. On only one matter was there agreement. It was that even if alcohol becomes the chief motor fuel of the future, there will be a period of at least ten years of development during which the farmers can produce the product, refining methods can be developed, and gasoline engines can be modified, before agricultural alcohol can be an important economic factor.

Studies by scientists and industrialists will continue. Before another five years have passed, we may have more definite information as to the possibilities of utilizing the product of an annual crop rather than the product of a disappearing asset to run our motor cars.

In any event, if the farmers were to supply the motor fuel of the future, it would be the supply of foods would in time become a by-product of agricultural activity and that a large scale back-to-the-farm movement would take place without any artificial stimulus.

There is a certain character about many of the hidden economic changes of the near future—Financial Post.

Travelling At High Speed

People Miss Most Of The Things That Are Worth While

Some motorists have discovered that at forty miles an hour he cannot see the violets. He can see many other things which are more obtrusive, but the violets are hidden from the man travelling at high speed. It is not most emphatically true that our age, this age of the automobile, is a material age. It is a material age, but it is a material age that is not material. We are in too much of a hurry to spend any time looking at the things that are worth while. We should discover well worth the time to stop and appreciate. An art gallery cannot be visited at a few minutes. It takes time to appreciate the beauties of any great painting, and it takes time to appreciate the beauties of any great work of literature.

We are not arguing that speed is not useful, for it is, but the very speed which gets us to the end of our journey in short time has the defects which we might expect, and it necessarily misses much that is well worth seeing. The man who is carelessly rushing here and there may think that he is exceedingly busy but he will miss some of the chief things of life. We must take time to think, time to read, time to discover our neighbors, time to discover God. The best things in life must be done carefully. Time is essential to a proper appreciation of the virtues and values of life.—The New Outlook.

Depends On Viewpoint

People Have Different Ideas As To What Constitutes Wealth

A woman has said in court that with \$60,000 in her name she would not call herself rich. In another court a bankrupt testified that she felt wealthy on \$8,000 a year and sometimes was very hard up. An actress who had more than \$6,000 a year has told how she had to spend \$10,000. These people have missed a lot of fun. A man who feels rich because he has a pound in his pocket and a fifty-cent coin in his hand, and a man as well off as the other. His is a grand and glorious feeling.—Manchester Sunday Chronicle.

Qus: "The horn on your car must be broken."

Mr.: "No, it isn't indifferent."

Qus: "Indifferent! What do you mean?"

Mr.: "Just doesn't give a hoot."

FANCFUL FABLES



Canada Has Built Up An Envyable Reputation In Wheat Development Work

(J. G. Carl Fraser)

The wheat breeding activities of the Dominion Department of Agriculture have been under way since 1886, when the Experimental Farms Branch was inaugurated. In the early days, Dr. Wm. Saunders, first director of the Dominion Experimental Farm, conducted the work under his own personal supervision, and such varieties as Perfection, Huron, Percy and Stanley were made available to the public through his efforts. Increased activities in other lines made it necessary for Dr. Saunders to have assistance and his son, the present Sir Charles Saunders, took over the wheat breeding work in 1905 and became the first Dominion Cerealist.

On account of the high quality of its "Manitota" wheats, Canada has built up an enviable reputation but, more often than not, early frosts proved disastrous and the demand was made to the Federal Department of Agriculture for early maturing varieties. Red Fife, the popular wheat at that time, was too late in maturing and earlier sorts had to be developed.

Dr. William Saunders had been a great believer in the possibilities of crossing wheats of different types in order to produce strains likely to possess the specially desired characters. From some of these crosses resulted his guidance to the late Charles, who was able to develop the now-famous Marquis wheat, which is perhaps the greatest single contribution to Canadian agriculture resulting from agricultural research. This variety possessed an earliness which, at the time of its introduction in 1907, was quite unprecedented. It was a week to ten days earlier than Red Fife and had quality and yield in addition.

The advent of Marquis and the remarkable expansion of agriculture to new lands made during the decade 1910 to 1920 created demands for yet earlier wheats, and this was introduced during the critical period of 1916 to 1918. This variety had the advantage of being three to five days earlier than Marquis, but in the end it had the fault of shelling too easily and never became really popular. In 1924, a variety called Garnet was distributed to over a thousand farmers and was followed in two years' time by another new cereal known as the Dominion Experimental Farm variety, which has since become famous as being one of the best wheats yet developed from the standpoint of quality. Wheat per bushel and acreage for export purposes. This variety has never been beaten for premier honors at the big shows since its introduction. Both Garnet and Huron are from five to eight days earlier than Marquis.

Wheat is being carried to the present time in the West to make a final choice of the best of several new rust resistant varieties of wheat which the Dominion Department of Agriculture has developed at its Winnipeg laboratory and at the Branch Experimental Farm at Brandon, in an effort to overcome the terrible losses suffered in years when wheat stem rust is prevalent. Considerable success has been achieved, the efforts of the scientists working on this problem and it is confidently expected that a new rust resistant wheat of suitable quality and yield will be available shortly.

Further work is being done by the Dominion Experimental Farm Branch to produce wheats as early as Garnet or Reward but which are more desirable than either. Some very promising material is expected at the present time which is expected may make further contributions to the number of good wheats already produced by the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

Variety Titles

The Toronto Globe says it seems to be established at Ottawa that the terms "Prime Minister" and "First Minister" both are legal; and, under the "Premier" is the common usage. This should provide ample variety for any head of the Canadian Government.

Students of nineteenth century English discover that there were 83 words, from amount to yerk, used in those days to describe the business of thumping or attacking an opponent.

Only a cat has nine lives; drive carefully says the Brandon Star.

Millions For Armaments

Nations Of The World Spending More For Defence Purposes

Nations of the world spent \$500,000 more for national defence in 1934 than they did in 1933, the armaments year book of the League of Nations disclosed.

An outstanding statistic in the publication was the fact that Soviet Russia has an army of nearly 1,000,000 men, far larger than those of other powers.

At the end of 1934 the strength of the red army was 940,000 men, but this figure does not include reserve and non-territorial forces.

Great Britain's land forces, exclusive of India but including general colonial and naval troops were 400,000.

Japan's army in 1934 was estimated at 290,000 men and 19,000 horses. Navy effectives were 139,688.

The army of France last year was given as 360,486 in home territory and 377,679 men as of June 30, 1934. National guard and reserves brought the number up to 429,240.

Italy's average conscript army was given as 380,000.

The book placed the United States army at 177,679 men as of June 30, 1934. National guard and reserves brought the number up to 429,240.

Had Large Bill

Fisherman Kept Thirty Live Shrimp In His Bathbath

There is an ancient fisherman in Sonoma, Mass., who has his rod and reel toasting him some extra money. When he received a \$40 bill for water he used during the month, he complained to Mayor James E. Hagen so bitterly that the executive had Joseph L. Phillips, water commissioner, detail him to the town. The inspector learned that a stream of water was running in the bathbath, in which 30 live shrimp were sporting.

Funny-Looking Race Horse

England's funniest-looking race horse is named Crook, after a famous French clown. He has a completely white face on a chestnut body, colorless wall eyes and no eyebrows. He has four white "stockings" on his legs, which make him look as if he were wearing spats. He wins a race occasionally at that.

The SNAPSHOTS CAPTURE NEW ANGLES

It's the unusual that attracts attention. Don't take pictures of things in usual ways. Try to find new angles. Take pictures of old things and scenes from a different viewpoint. "Candid" photography and taking pictures at unusual angles are the secrets of successful snapshot art. But perhaps some of you missed it. The point made in this article was not to have people in stiff, unnatural poses when taking snapshots. Snap them when they are doing something, or at least appear to be doing something, instead of having them stand as stiff and straight as a totem pole. Study your various subjects for unusual angles from which you may snap your pictures for the most effect.

At the present time, take it for granted that present-day cameras, films, and modern photo-floors and photo-lamp flash give you unlimited possibilities for unusual snapshots. To-day almost any picture is possible—and at any time.

You are progressing in your use of a camera when you reach that stage when you realize that the picture you take at that picture! I've seen that spot every day for the last ten years and I've never before realized it had the making of a picture like that. Such praise is yours for the rest of your life. You have heard those words already! I have—have congratulations!

Organize Water Surveys

Geologists To Comb Drouth Areas For Water Supplies

As a contribution toward alleviation of drouth conditions in Western Canada, steps have now been taken by the department of mines to conduct extensive water surveys in southern Saskatchewan and south-eastern Alberta.

Dr. B. R. Mackay, of the geological survey, will organize and direct these investigations, planned by Hon. W. A. Gordon, minister of mines.

Dr. Mackay's surveys, upon which a large contingent of university students and graduates in geology will be engaged all summer, will extend over an area of approximately 100,000 square miles or more than 60,000 acres.

The work is one of the projects in the \$1,000,000 program of geological surveys and investigations provided for in the Supplementary Public Works Construction Act, 1935, and is also included in the plans of Hon. Robert W. A. Gordon, minister of agriculture, under provisions of the Relief Act, 1935.

Originating at Regina and making his headquarters there, Dr. Mackay is to direct activities of about 85 men. Sub-parties of three men each, under supervision of competent geologists, are to comb the drouth area for information on ground water supplies. They will take cognizance of all wells and borings, collecting data from which to deduce the source, extent and quality of water to be obtained by boring.

Had Plenty Of Nerve

Woman Employed Fare From Railway Compelled To Travel By Bus

With bus competition the biggest headache railroads are experiencing, it remained for a woman to ask the City of Kansas to force the Santa Fe office to lend financial assistance to a bus line.

She was one into the railroad offices and pleaded she had to go to Bagin, Mo., but had no fare. Employees of the railroad collected \$4 and handed it to her.

She was profuse in her thanks. "I'm so grateful," she said, "because I must go to see my grandmother, who is so weakly out of the office, she added:

"Now I'll have to hurry to find out when I can catch a bus to Bagin."

The best insurance against automobile accidents is a Sunday afternoon nap.

Study Of Sun Spots Reveals To Scientists Many Interesting Facts

Axious For Improvement

Town-Dwelling Natives Of South Africa Want Education

Changes in the South African native outlook which he ascribed to the influence of European civilization, were discussed at Cape Town by Dr. A. W. Roberts in a lecture on native problems.

Town-dwelling natives, he found, had completely severed all ties between themselves and rural natives. Their ideas in time would become European. Although they spoke their own language, they preferred to use the English construction and no longer cast their own language in its original form. Natives had also lost the idea of war, although there were still small factions.

Their ideas on marriage had also undergone a change. In the reserves there was room for a man to have many wives; but in locations there was only one. Contact with Europeans had altered the native's mental vision. He had lost his native sagacity sought after by day was knowledge and education for their children.

Even outwardly natives had changed through their contact with European civilization, said Dr. Roberts. In the 50 years that he had been an observer of native life he had noted a slight modification of countenance. Their faces were becoming thinner; the heavy looks, which had been characteristic of the native, were disappearing. The native would not change in the essentials of life. As he was today, so he would be a thousand years hence. He would have the same love of laughter, song and friends.

Gallivanting Monkeys

Escaped Animals Cause Quite A Commotion Among Officials

Suggestions were pouring into Montreal amusement parks today for a second wave of monkey containment. Their faces were becoming thinner; the heavy looks, which had been characteristic of the native, were disappearing. The native would not change in the essentials of life. As he was today, so he would be a thousand years hence. He would have the same love of laughter, song and friends.

Twelve of the little fellows escaped from their island prison when an employee at Belmont Park left a plank across their moat after he had fed them.

Two were recaptured but the others are believed to have taken to the trees in the well-wooded nine miles of country stretching between Cartierville and Montreal.

An official suggested a way of catching the playful animals. He advised the purchase of two, perhaps three, bottles of Scotch whiskey. The spirit, diluted with water, would be distributed about the Cartierville neighborhood in cups.

The monkeys, capricious creatures, would descend from the trees and put down the whiskey like seasoned "topers," it appears. As they have no hands, their capture then would be easy.

The obvious catch, of course, was the monkeys might not be first to the cups. Park authorities were taking that into consideration in deciding whether or not to adopt the plan.

Received His Money

Man Refused To Be Done Out Of Halfpenny

A citizen of one of the larger West Riding towns had occasion to make a claim from the railway company for the unused half of a summer ticket. He was told by some people that the point that they do not charge a refund fractions of a half-penny he was surprised and gratified to receive a pound note for 2s 6d.

On presenting the order for payment the Yorkshirer was handed 3s. 6d., with the explanation that the post office does not pay out fractions. Nonplussed for a moment at the prospect of losing the unexpected copper, he recovered his poise and asked the officer to give him back the order. Then he bought a halfpenny stamp, attached it, and demanded the post office refund. —Manchester Guardian.

Dr. Fred Allison and Edgar J. May have discovered that the plantains and other chalcid elements are mixtures of atoms chemically the same, but different in weight.

If cherries or berries are rolled in flour before putting them into the jars, the juice will be thickened and will not run out.

An important astronomical study and one which may in time provide a basis for valuable predictions concerning the future of the world and its economic conditions are that of sunspots. These spots appear from time to time on the face of the sun and fluctuate in numbers and size in an irregular period with an average length of 11.1 years, commonly called the "eleven-year sunspot cycle". Sunspots are usually accompanied by large areas of bright clouds, high in the solar atmosphere and consequently relatively strong emitters of ultra-violet light. When sunspots are most numerous ultra-violet light reaching the earth may be double the amount received when they are scarce. Ultra-violet light ionizes the upper atmosphere of the earth and when spots are numerous there are more auroras, greater disturbances in terrestrial magnetism, telegraphy, and radio than when they are scarce. Ionization promotes haziness and cloudiness in varying degrees during the progress of the sunspot cycle and serious changes in weather and effects on living things result.

Investigations at the Dominion Observatory, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, reveal the Canadian records of temperature, precipitation, thunderstorms, agricultural grains, growth of the forest, and abundance of birds, and measurements made at the observatory of the annual growth-rings in trees from various parts of Canada, reveal the influence of the sunspot cycle in varying extent and phase, dependent on the region. The influence is of course not average one, and is complicated in individual years by the many other factors involved. In the sunspot cycle, its effects are clearly indicated.

Temperatures throughout Canada are higher at sunspot minima than at maxima. The range varies from about 1 degree Fahrenheit to 4 degrees Fahrenheit with a mean value of about 2 degrees Fahrenheit. In the Prairie Provinces the range is high. Calgary for example shows 4 degrees Fahrenheit higher temperature at sunspot minima than at sunspot maxima.

Thunderstorms are more numerous at sunspot minimum than at maximum. The Toronto records show about 30 per cent more thunderstorms at sunspot minimum than at maximum. The number of lightning strokes frequently fluctuate in numbers, in the sunspot cycle.

Precipitation at inland points is greater at sunspot minimum than at maximum, the Prairie Provinces having in the mean about 50 per cent more precipitation at sunspot minima than at maximum. At oceanic points, such as St. John's, Newfoundland, the opposite is the case, greater precipitation occurring at sunspot maximum. Other points blend these two and the numbers of grasshoppers, hoppers, and rabbits are considerably greater at or near sunspot minimum than at maximum. A range of from 17 to 27 bushels to the acre in the average of Canadian wheat, oats, barley, and rye is shown by the mean eleven-year sunspot cycle for the years 1908 to 1929, the greatest mean yield occurring near sunspot minimum, though the record for the lowest yield is at sunspot maximum. The influence of the sunspot influence. Potatoes for the same interval show a 25 per cent greater yield at sunspot minimum than at maximum. All such records should of course be considered for each region separately.

Forest fires, which were common near the end of 1933 and the next maximum will probably be in the middle of 1938. Fuller knowledge of the sunspot cycle is believed by scientists, eventually assist in permitting long range weather forecasts of a general nature, providing valuable information relating to forest protection, wild life conservation, and other matters of social and economic importance.

Parachute Regulates Speed

When you jump out of an airplane with an open parachute, you proceed to descend at a rate of about 12 miles an hour. But if you close the parachute, you drop from eight to nine miles an hour. But if you close the parachute, you drop from eight to nine miles an hour. But if you close the parachute, you drop from eight to nine miles an hour.

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WORLD HAPPENINGS BRIEFLY TOLD

It was officially announced 102 persons lost their lives in the munitions factory explosion at Belsford, Germany, June 13 and 22 were injured.

Britain has invited Russia to naval talks. It is suggested Russian naval experts shall come to London after visits by French and Italian delegates.

Total gross agricultural revenue of British Columbia in 1934 is estimated at \$30,826,141, compared with \$36,647,007 in 1933, in statistics released by the provincial government.

An aerial traffic cop, to determine whether traffic cops could help unsmash New York's crowded Sunday motor traffic, was made by First Deputy Police Commissioner Harold Fowler.

The Cahen bill amending the Franchise Act passed through the House of Commons. It would prevent judges from upstaging decisions of franchise registrars without positive evidence.

Prof. Karl Barth, of the University of Bonn, was indefinitely suspended from the chair of theology for his refusal to take an immediate and unconditional oath of personal loyalty to Chancellor Adolf Hitler.

Salvage experts have made plans to attempt to locate the German submarine 20 years ago. A. B. Beale, surviving officer of the vessel, will participate.

A bleached skeleton, identified as that of Herman Nothnagel, Spiritwood, Sask., farmer, was found two miles from his farm by Joe Doerksen of Spiritwood. Nothnagel had been missing from his home since June 1, 1934.

Accompanied by nine college students, two sheep and 60 chickens, Captain Bob Bartlett, author and explorer, sailed from New York in his schooner, Effie G. Morrissey, on the first leg of his ninth trip to Greenland.

Canada's military forces are represented in the supplementary estimates tabled in the House of Commons by estimates for all three arms of the service. For the militia the appropriation is \$1,651,000; for the navy service, \$145,000; and for the air force, \$1,302,900.

An Amazing Apparatus

Enables One To See And Read With Eyes Closed

A Canadian physician's device which enables one actually to see and read with the eyes tightly closed, is attracting much attention at the scientific exhibit of the American and Canadian Medical Association at Atlantic City, N.J.

The apparatus is the work of Dr. A. Howard Price of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, and is based on his discovery that X-rays, contrary to hitherto prevailing belief, can be seen by the human eye.

Physicians have pressed their closed eyes against an eye-socket in front of the X-ray tube and, to their amazement, have been able to read words and see pictures just as though their eyes were open.

Dr. Price is using it in detecting the location of foreign bodies hidden in the eye and to determine whether a damaged condition exists in the retina.

Origin Of Pall Mall

Street Named For Game Played In The 17th Century

Most people have heard of a street in London called Pall Mall, and this is how it got its name. In the 17th century there was a very popular game in London called Pall Mall. It was a sort of croquet, which was played with a mallet. The object of the game was to drive a ball into a hole. The ball was made of ivory and was very hard. The mallet was made of wood and was very long. The game was played on a long, narrow field. The field was divided into two halves by a net. The players were dressed in 17th century clothing. The game was very popular and was played by many of the nobles and gentlemen of the time. The street was named after the game because it was so popular.

Editor's Note: "Did you ever have a great ambition who you were a boy of my age?"

Editor: "Certainly. My one wish was to wear long pants. I got my wish, because, if there is anyone else in this country that wears his pants longer than I do, I'd like to meet him."

London will provide facilities for "family" bathing at public pools.

World's Greatest Racing Classic



START OF INDIANAPOLIS RACE

Unfortunately the average spectator at the annual Indianapolis Speedway Classic is unable to witness much of the tense drama of the race, which takes place in those little concrete-walled boxes known as the "pits," located on the "apron" of the track near the starting point. Here the "stunts," composed of a dozen men—a necessary organization for every entrant—perform their duties in an atmosphere tense with excitement but with the precision of a well-drilled stage show. Without their help no driver would stand a chance of winning.

There is the driving genius behind the strategy involved in this four-and-a-half-hour contest. Whirling around the two-and-a-half-mile oval track at speeds approaching 150 miles an hour, their senses reeling from the thump of their motors, the fumes from the engines, and the eye strain, the drivers lose track of their position and their speed.

It is the pitmen who keep them informed on these important matters, and whose advice they regard as strategy through a complicated system of signals. When to come in for water and gas, and when to change tires at the moment are among the many pieces of information that the driver must depend upon his pit crew for.

The operations in the pits are as thrilling at times as the actual race itself. A car slides onto the apron and stops in front of its own pit. Half a dozen men leap the low concrete wall, each concentrating on a definite job. The cup is off the radiator in a second and a stream of cool water is dousing it; gasoline is already being poured into the tanks; tires are examined; and two men lift

the hood and their expert eyes and ears can tell in a split second whether all parts of the engine are synchronizing.

One or two A.A.A. officials dash up. The pit crew gives them an anxious glance, for their inspection may mean loss of many precious seconds—possibly elimination from the race. These officials have the authority to order adjustments, and if in their judgment the car has a defect, to order it from the race as a precaution of safety for all concerned.

Kelly Pettit won this year's race, setting a new track record of 106.21 miles per hour. Each of the two times Pettit stopped at the pits, he was seen to swing in his seat, but not recovered from the effects of the bodily rhythm induced by the terrific car-riding at high speed. Peter DePaolo, his pit man, shoved advice into his partly closed ears and within a minute or so Pettit was back on the track with a fresh supply of gas and water.

His engine in perfect condition, Pettit frankly stated after the race that his pit man's perfect performance was due to two factors—his pit manager and his tires. The winner had been tempted several times to "burn up" his car early in the race, but the severe driver's seat, then ahead of him, "I knew my Firestone tires would stand any speed my car could go," said Pettit.

He had instructions from Pete DePaolo, his pit man, to keep the car in the pits for as long as possible. He worked out a plan of campaign and I followed it. DePaolo signalled instructions to Pettit on almost every lap of the 200.

In the pits, too, watching and checking car performance, is the engineering genius of the country. To be sure, for instance, The recent race marked the sixteenth consecutive conflict in which Firestone tires had been used in the pits. Firestone engineers and designers were in the pits throughout the race, checking every phase of the car's performance. The drivers buy and pay for their tires, and the engineers buy and pay for their tires.

Firestones were on all cars these finishers and there was not one tire failure. With new records each year, the problem for tire and motor engineers is ever new.

Recipes For This Week

(By Betty Barclay)

SPANISH SAUSAGE

- 1 pound pork sausage
- 6 small green peppers
- 1 cup bread crumbs
- 1 cup tomatoes
- 1 onion, grated
- 1 cup diced celery

Mix sausage, bread crumbs, grated onion, and diced celery. Moisten with tomatoes. Cut tops off green peppers, remove seeds and parboil for five minutes. Stuff with sausage mixture and bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees F.) for 30 minutes.

MUSTARD SALAD DRESSING

- 1 cup sweetened condensed milk
- 1 cup tomato catsup
- 1 cup prepared mustard

Thoroughly blend sweetened condensed milk, tomato catsup and prepared mustard. Chill. Serve on lettuce or vegetable salad. Makes 1 cup.

New Rolling Stock

C.P.R. is Calling For Tenders For New Equipment

As a preliminary order in the new equipment program provided for by the Transportation Relief Act, it was announced the Canadian Pacific Railway had invited railway car companies to submit tenders for 1,500 new freight cars. Additional units, including passenger cars and locomotives, will be ordered later.

The invitation, which was issued, includes 750 box cars, 200 coal cars and 100 refrigerator cars.

Little Journeys In Science

(By Gordon Cooper, M.A.)

Humidity not only has an important bearing on the comfort of man and his animals, but it is a factor in many of our daily affairs. The story of humidity begins with the fact that water vapour is a normal component of the earth's atmosphere. Water vapour is simply water in the gaseous state. It is invisible and we cannot become aware of it directly by our senses. Unlike all the other components of the atmosphere, nitrogen, oxygen, argon and the rest, the amount of water vapour present in the air varies greatly from time to time and from place to place. It sometimes present in the air to the extent of 5 per cent, by volume, and occasionally the amount is very small to be measured.

The air is furnished with water vapour by the evaporation of water in liquid or solid form, as contained in oceans, lakes, rivers, snowfields and plants. The amount of water vapour which the air can hold depends upon its temperature. Warm air holds more water vapour than cold air. Simply speaking, the temperature limit is the amount of water vapour that can occur in a given space regardless of the presence or absence of other gases, and in scientific language we say that the air is saturated when it contains the maximum possible amount of the vapour.

The air is fully charged with water vapour, or in other words saturated, when the temperature is high enough to cause some of this gas to change to a liquid or solid. This is due to the fact that cold air cannot hold so much water vapour as warm air. In the case of the atmosphere, the process may lead to the production of rain.

With the aid of an instrument known as a hygrometer, scientists measure the relative humidity and this value is expressed in percentage. Thus, if a certain time the air is charged with water vapour to half its capacity, the relative humidity is said to be 50 per cent. When the air is saturated with water vapour, the relative humidity is 100 per cent.

Relative humidity plays a very important part in our lives, because it is one of the chief factors in the process of evaporation. When the relative humidity is low, evaporation takes place rapidly from all moist surfaces exposed to the air.

When the relative humidity increases, evaporation slows down, and when it reaches 100 per cent, evaporation stops. The seasoning of lumber, drying of fruit, vegetables, fish and the family wash, as well as many other familiar operations, require a comparatively low relative humidity of the air for their rapid performance.

Humidity has a marked effect upon human comfort. The saying that "it's not the heat but the humidity" contains a great deal of truth, though it is not the whole truth. Our sensations of heat and cold depend upon the rate at which heat leaves our bodies, and this is regulated, so far as atmospheric factors go, by the cooling power of the air, which depends upon its temperature, wind and humidity. The humidity may, in fact, be a nuisance, yet if the humidity is low we remain comfortable, especially if the sun is shining and the temperature is high.

Europe has 31 ruling monarchs, Asia 29, Africa 16, and America 17. There are only 37 ruling monarchs in the entire world today.

If you're doubtful whether it's a weed or a useful plant, in nine cases out of ten it's a weed.

It is said that the first time a man saw a woman, he was so struck by her beauty that he forgot to breathe.

Time—so valuable to every one of us—is especially precious for the writer in this unusually attractive little book. It is a story of the life of a man who was so busy that he forgot to breathe.

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The Prairie Provinces

In 1931 As 51 Per Cent

Development of the three prairie provinces in the present century is reviewed in a study issued by the Dominion bureau of statistics, entitled "The Prairie Provinces in Their Relation to the National Economy of Canada."

The study is based on social and economic statistics on the prairie provinces for the period in which practically all development took place are recorded.

Population of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba grew from 420,000 in 1901 to 2,354,000 in 1931, the study shows, an increase of 1,934,000 persons or an average of almost 60,000 a year.

At the 1931 census 1,185,000 persons lived on farms, 708,000 in cities and towns of 1,000 or more population, 274,000 in rural areas but not on farms, and 176,000 in towns and cities of less than 1,000.

The rural non-farm population 50,000 were in rural municipalities which are really urban in all respects except organization.

Thus the prairie provinces in 1931 comprised a farm population of 1,185,000 and a non-farm population of 1,158,000, or about 51 per cent. farm and about 49 per cent. urban or semi-urban.

In the 30 years 121,000 persons were born in the prairie provinces. In 1901 the number was 156,000 so that they have increased since that date by 1,000,000, besides some 100,000 prairie-province-born who are living in other provinces.

The average population since 1901, namely about 1,192,000, has just about doubled itself by natural increase in 30 years.

The average density of the three provinces (rural population, surveyed areas) is shown to be 5.02; that of Manitoba, 6.75; of Saskatchewan, 4.28 and Alberta, 4.28.

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From Coast To Coast

Canada's Precise Level System Stretches Over 25,000 Miles

Altitude, or height above sea level, of the site of any proposed development is of major importance in the orderly opening up of a new country. The Prairie Provinces in their relation to the National Economy of Canada.

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An Old People

Lin Yutang, Chinese magazine editor, writing in "Asia."

2.00 per copy of Canada at Britain.
to the United States
Section A. Haskin
Proprietors

Thursday, July 23th, 1935

Father Sullivan is away on a vacation trip.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Stoney left last week for Calgary on a holiday trip.

A number of cars from Marquette picked up the river on Sunday.

It is stated that the hill road south and leading to the ferry has been put into good shape by the Deer Forest municipality.

It is reported that J. J. Muz has officially been appointed returning officer for the constituency.

Miss Mary Rowles is entertaining Miss Sneddon, a friend who was a nurse-in-training with her at Medicine Hat hospital.

Mrs. W. Pullin is away on a holiday vacation.

Mr. McNeill, sr., of Saskatoon, is visiting here with his son, Dr. A. K. McNeill.

Dr. F. W. Gershaw was one of the speakers at a liberal meeting held at Beauvais, last week.

W. H. Smith, of Swift Current, was a visitor in town on Tuesday, in connection with road work being done through the Saskatchewan government.

Mrs. W. Hope and grandson, Geo. Hope, motored to Empress from New Jersey, U.S.A. Mrs. Hope's home is in Edinburgh, Scotland, and she is visiting her daughter, Mrs. H. J. Duff.

Strays Held At

E. R. Johnson's farm, N. 13-22, 7 W. 4, Alton, Alta.

- 1 Bay Mare, aged, small star, three white feet, long tail, no visible brand.
- 1 Bay Mare, 3 years old, star on face, hind feet white, mark on left ribs, []
- 1 Bay, long yearling Mare, both ears cropped, white hind foot, white star on face, no brand.
- 1 Bay, long yearling Stud Colt, small white strip on face, four white feet, no brand.

Dr. A. K. McNeill

(Dr. D. N. MacCharles)

Physician and

Surgeon

Phone 44

Office - - - Centre Street

DENTIST

Dr. DOWLER

Thursdays and Fridays
Arriving on Wednesday night
Offices: Royal Bank Building
(Opposite Hotel)

AT LEADER:

Saturdays, Mondays and Tuesdays
Practice on Wednesdays

—THE—

Empress Meat Market

We carry

Corn Beef, Sausages,

Burns' Shamrock

Brand Bacon

and

Meats for Summer

Needs

Patronize Your Local Butcher

The Chinese are hard boiled. There is no nonsense about them; they do not live in order to die, as the Christians pretend to do, nor do they seek for a Utopia on earth, as do many sons of the West.

Their virtues are the virtues of an old people, who have much of the virtues of life and are prepared to accept it for what it is worth, but who insist, nevertheless, that it shall be lived decently and happily with in one's lot.

Of the noble virtues of the West, of ambition, zeal for reform, public spirit, sense for adventure, and heroic courage, they are devoid. They just cannot be interested in climbing Mont Blanc or in exploring the North Pole.

But they are tremendously interested in this commonplace world, and they have patience, industry, regard for duty, good sense, humor, tolerance, and peaceable temper and other qualities that make their matter-of-fact existence enjoyable to them.

The Chinese are the world's worst fighters because they are an intelligent race.



Constipation

Constipation means delay in the passage of the contents of the intestine. A regular evacuation once a day is apparently a desirable habit for most people. Failure to secure regular bowel action leads to various disturbances of the body. In some cases these are marked and rather severe; in others, they are but slight.

The most common symptoms of constipation are headache, foul breath, loss of appetite and a sense of weakness or depression. Continued constipation is

apt to lead to an irritation of the bowel and to the occurrence of hemorrhoids.

Constipation may itself be a symptom of some diseased or abnormal condition of the body. It occurs most commonly when any of the abdominal organs, such as the stomach, appendix or gall bladder are diseased.

Constipation, as it usually occurs in a chronic form is the result of neglect. It is the failure to heed the impulse to evacuate the bowel, or, as it is often expressed, to "answer the calls of nature," which leads to a dulling of the sensation.

It follows that the most important point in over coming constipation is the establishment of a regular toilet habit. The bowel can be trained. The swallowing of food is the beginning of waves of contraction which pass along the intestinal tract. The normal time for evacuation is half an hour after eating, and a toilet which is convenient and unburied should be selected. At that time every day, without fail, the toilet should be visited until the habit is established.

Most cases will be helped by proper diet. Fruits, vegetables, salads and whole grain cereals, provide bulk and roughage. The use of such foods should not be carried to excess as harm may result from overloading the bowel with a large mass of indigestible roughage. Those whose constipation has been associated with colic and distress when the bowel is evacuated should not add bulk and roughage to their diet.

Exercise which is taken daily, such as an hour's walk every day, brings the abdominal muscles into use and is helpful, as

is also drinking a glass or two of water upon rising and between meals. The ease of constipation which cannot be corrected by persistent attention to regularity of toilet habits, exercise and diet requires medical treatment which must be prescribed for each individual, depending upon the actual needs of the case.

Completing Jasper Highway

Gravelling contracts for the last uncompleted portions of the Jasper highway from Edmonton to Jasper Park are being awarded shortly by the provincial public works department and when these have been handled, the highway will be completed as an all-weather route into the park.

Dave Lush left this morning on a trip through to Hilda and Medicine Hat.

R. M. Mantario No. 262

Minutes of meeting, Tuesday, July 2nd, 1935. At Chesterfield Hall, 10 a.m.

Heave Dahl and all members of the council present. Minutes of previous meeting read and confirmed motion Cn. Francis.

Monthly statements for May and June accepted and filed on motion of Cn. Leach.

Financial statement and auditors' report accepted and filed motion Cn. Leach.

Montgomery - That case of Bertel Fiel be referred to the Red Cross Society.

Accounts passed by Finance committee.

Travelling expenses 47¢, E. W. - E. E. Arnold, 10.56; J. W.

HOTEL YORK
CALGARY
ALSO OPERATING
HOTEL ST. REGIS
RATES \$1 and \$1.50 - WEEKLY and MONTHLY RATES



Striking while the iron is hot is a characteristic of the West that has gained the admiration of the rest of Canada. And so there is little surprise in the announcement that the Board of Trade at Invermere, B.C., has traded the bungalow camp at beautiful Lake Windermere for this summer, in anticipation of increased tourist traffic to the Canadian Rockies, which has been generally forecast in Europe, the Orient, and the United States.

The camp, which is being taken over by small but energetic Invermere, is one of the most delightfully situated in the Canadian Rockies. Built originally by the Canadian Pacific Railway, this camp has been successfully operated for the past

several years as a private camp for girls. In the centre of an ideal vacation district, it is easily reached by main mountain highways. The famous Banff-Windermere road leads to it, a new alternative route being through the mountains from Cranbrook. The lake averages about 65 degrees in the summer and is ideal for swimming and boating. Excellent trout fishing can be had in several creeks and smaller lakes near by and the lake itself has banked salmon of considerable size. Within a day's ride in the celebrated Lake of the Hanging Glaciers, with six spectacular glaciers all concentrating in one moraine with an ice wall several hundred feet high which drops a continual succession of small icebergs into the lake.

Hawtin, 3.04; Sect. Treas., 7.04. Printing, postage, etc. - West. Mtn. News, 5.65; Commercial Printers, 11.05; Alaska News, 22.00; Sec. Treas., postage, tel., 17.07.

Hospitalization - Alaska, 123.00; Empress, 12.50.

Audit - Stempel & Patrick, fees, 135.00; postage and stationery, 30.55.

Maintenance machinery. - J. D. Adams, 10.38; E. Humble, 8.45; Richardson Road Mety., 6.10; J. Westburg, 4.00; Eric Chapman, 3.00.

Roads, Div. 1 - Day sheet, 132.70; F. McElmoun, 2.80; J. A. Henderson, 1.20; G. R. Hassard, 10.80.

Roads, Div. 2 - E. Chapman, 12.25; V. French, 8.05; B. Covey, 9.11; A. Dodd, 6.80.

Grasshopper control. - Leo Shipley, 27.50; Mrs. Arnold, hauling, 18.00; T. R. Mallard, 8.70.

Lars Olson, roads Div. 2 (1934), 9.00.

Grinding Grain - J. W. Haw. (to, Jr., 60.30; A. W. Howles, 23.31.

(continued next week)

We Quote NEW...

Low Prices on Massey-Harris Combines

That is now within the buying range of every farmer. The Combine is the cheapest way of Harvesting. Come in and let's talk it over. You can now buy a New Combine for Less than a Thousand Dollars.

SECOND HAND ONES at correspondingly Low Prices. Harvest the Combine way: 'Once over and it's All Over.'

R. A. POOL

AGENT, BRITISH AMERICAN OIL CO.

Brodie's Store News

Ladies' CANVAS SLIPPERS one-strap style, reg. 1.20. **95c.**

Misses CANVAS SLIPPERS one-strap style, reg. \$1.00. **75c.**

5 BARS of BIG SIXTY LAUNDRY SOAP and One Twelve Quart Water Pail **65c.**

CHILDREN'S CANVAS SLIPPERS, One Strap style, regular 85c. a pair, at **70c.**

W. R. BRODIE

WE SOLICIT YOUR CUSTOM for GROCERIES, FRESH FRUITS

- and -

Vegetables in Season

DON. MacRAE

Leave Your Orders With Us for COUNTER CHECK BOOKS

Let us know your requirements The Empress Express